PORCH TORING SALES SATOROAY WELLIAMY SET TELLIS SHIPE

NAPOLEON'S DEATH

ITS EFFECT IN FRANCE.

Opinions of Distinguished Men.

A RECEPTION AT PRESIDENT THIERS'.

What M. Thiers Thinks About the Dead Emperor.

A DEATH BLOW TO IMPERIALISM.

The President's Private Opinion About Napoleon's Character-State Secrets.

THIERS AND THE WORKINGMEN.

The President as Manager of Coal Mines.

The Boy Prince-Prince Napoleon Madame Thiers and Her Sister, Mlle. Dosne.

PARIS, Jan. 11, 1873. M. Thiers is in the habit or giving receptions every evening at his residence, in the Prefecture, at Versailles, except on days when he is invited out, or when he is not well enough to receive company. These receptions are altogether of an unofficial character; officers, it is true, appear in full uniform, and civilians in dress coat and white cravat; but, as if to deprive the gatherings of any formal stamp, the guests are not even permitted to enter the mansion at the great gates, and are received not by the sentry, but by the conclerge, at the small entrance. The President dines at half-past seven, and after his invited guests have taken leave, in time to catch the ten o'clock train for Paris, he adjourns to the salon, where the reception begins. At eleven o'clock the visitors leave and take the express train half an hour later for Paris.

PRESIDENT THIERS' RECEPTIONS. For the evening succeeding the day of Napoleon's death, our correspondent was invited by a friend of the President to pay his respects at the Prefecture. The aged President was still entertaining a few guests at the dinner table when his visitors arrived at about a quarter-past nine. Among the invited { noticed Generals Appert, Felix Douay and de Bernis and several deputies. The President occupied a seat at the centre of the table while Madame Thiers and his sister-in-law sat at

either end. These were the only ladies present. On this occasion, as almost always, those who had dined did not remain for the evening. After dinner the President appeared in the salon, and cordially welcomed the visitors already known to him, as well as those introduced to him for the first time. Visitors are soon put at their ease. The President makes little ceremony, and Madame Thiers and Mademoiselle Dosne enter freely into conversation with guests. M. Thiers was soon surrounded by a few superior officers of the gendarmerie, who engaged his conversation for a time, while he sat upon the arm of a large family chair. These officers, about half a dozen in number, seemed to have been spe-cially invited on that evening to discuss with the President some important reforms that are soon to be made in the Police Department. About ten o'clock the President joined a small circle of civilians, when the conversation was directed to various subjects of the day, including, of course, the death of the Emperor. M. Thiers took sil the barden of entertainment upon himself, and for the space of a full hour and a half gave us the penefit of his views.

THIERS ON NAPOLEON. "The death of the Emperor," said M. Thiers, "is a mortal blow to the Imperialist party, and we at variance in his mode of action with the Emperor, but he is now likely to take the course which his deceased master pursued of latethat is, to act on the notion of my preparing the way for him. The Emperor said repeatedly that h could not do anything at present, but was perfectly content with permitting me to impose new taxes, producing the new budget, and reorganizing and increasing the strength of "Let it all be done by M. Thiers," Emperor said. "He will do it much better than we can; and when he has done so much then we shall see what we have to do." This manner o acting on the part of the Emperor was well known to me, and I know also that such a method of procedure was in perfect accordance with his crooked ways. The Emperor never possessed anything like that which we call moral sense. The distinction between right and wrong, justice and injustice was unknown to him. He thought that to give people money was the only lever to employ. The drawers of his writing desk were always full of money, which he distributed freely to visitors when he thought by so doing to gain a point. Having taken the money the recipients were, however, very apt to forget were neither few nor far between.

The Emperor succeeded in making himself perfectly detested all through Europe and in completely isolating France. I told him several times what the policy of France should be. We stood at the head of Europe, and we had only to keep everybody else in antagonism, so as to preserve to our selves the rôle of arbitrator. It was clear as possible that this should have our policy. But the Emperor never pursued this course. After the Crimean war he was perfect master of Europe. If he had done as I proposednot to him personally, but to those who surrounded him-to remain friends with England, to show regard to Austria, and in that way to remain the regulator of European affairs, we should have held the balance of European power in our hands. But the Emperor did not take this course. The little good relations we had with England were simply purchased by the Treaty of Commerce, but wit the rest of Europe we were in constant rivalry and contention, and instead of being the arbitrators, obeyed by every country in Europe, we became the object of general dislike; we became surrounded with secret foes, and the end was our late dis-

THE PRESIDENT ON THE LABOR QUESTION. Said President Thiers, further:-"The Emperor prided himself in having the working classes on his side. But the workingmen laughed at him, because he corrupted them and, in reality did nothing to improve their condition." Then M. Thiers gave some of his own views on the question In the following strain:- "My views in regard to the working classes are that they must be governed by justice, supported by authority. I will explain my views by an example. I am the director of and principal shareholder in the coal mines of Anzin. I ordered that whenever the profits were large the wages of the men id be raised, without their asking. I had noticed, however, that whenever the stock of coal shove ground was large the men worked well and uncomplainingly. But as soon as the heaps began to decrease they fancied that the company was reaping rich profits, and at once struck for an increase of wages. I ordered that whenever the profits could bear it their pay should be advanced, as I said, without their asking, but that no favor should be shown in case of a strike. They struck work, under the influence of Belgian agitators, M. Duclere, a thorough republican, too (Deputy for

and assembled on the highrends and assumed a threatening attitude. I caused it to be declared to the men that they were at liberty to strike if they wished, but that they had no right to make riots and to assemble on the highroad, which belonged to me, and that unless they dispersed I would have the military called to my protection. They took no notice of the warning. I then ordered the preject to despatch troops. The end was that three men were killed on the spot and the strike was concluded. Yes," said the President, "policy is needed in the case of the workingmen just as it is in international relations. Without a well defined political system you can never manage human society. The Emperor petted the working classes, but found he could not govern them. Once I remember some twenty-five workmen with great propriety senterced to some heavy penalties. The Emperor heard of it, and immediately telegraphed that they should be pardoned. He thus weakened the power of the magistracy, and at the same time his own, though he did not

While President Thiors—who is evidently unable to distinguish between his character as the head of the government and as the head of a private company—was thus expounding his views on the government of the working classes a friend whispered to me:—"That is M. Thiers' favorite theme. He reiers to his management of these mines as the ideal of the manner in which workingmen should be governed. And one of the most curious things about this mining business is that he sits in the Board of Directors with one of his most determined political opponents—the Buc d'Audiffret-Pasquier and that this mining business seems to be the only point upon which they can possibly agree." PAMILY MATTERS.

Passing from the consideration of politics, pure and simple, President Thiers made some remarks on the position of the family of the deceased Emperor. "The character of the young Prince," he said, "us not yet formed. He seems to be a nice boy, and is not lacking in intelligence. He is very studious, and the loss of his father will certainly be a very hard blow to him. The Emperor was passionately fond of the boy, and, in return, the son was passionately attached to his father—all the more, perhaps, because the Empress was rather harsh, or at least severe, towards him. I do not know what the family in-tend to do in regard to the future of the Prince," said M. Thiers. "It is certain, however, that Prince Napoleon will have no share in the future direction of the Prince's training." The President was at this moment interrupted by some one asking why he thought so. "The Prince," answered M. Thiers, laughing, "Ha! ha! ha! Well, he is the worst enemy to the imperial family. He would set fire to everything he would come in contact The conversation was here directed into other channels. Among other subjects broached was that of the late diplomatic unpleasantness with the Roman See. He mentioned the fact that he had just signed the decree appointing M. Corcelles as Ambassador to Rome, which would be published in the official journal of the following day. He believed that this nomination would satisfy both the Pope and the Right of the

Addressing himself to M. Jules D. Buisson, the Deputy for the Department of the Aude, who is well known for his powers as a draughtsman, he said, "Well, M. Buisson, when are you going to make my portrait?" "Oh," answered the Deputy, "I have already done it. One day you made use of a very interesting figure of speech. You compared yourself to a parrot which, when descending from one branch of a tree to another, never released the hold it had with its beak on the one point before it had got a secure footing with its claws on the next. I made the picture on that very day." "Oh," answered the President, laughing, elet me have it and I will subscribe my name to it as approved, as being true to the original, as I have no doubt it is." The joke seemed all the more good-humored and appropriate to the company since M. Thiers bears some resemblance to the parrot in his features. His head is frequently placed on the body of that bird in the caricatures. Thus passed away the evening. M. Thiers was always the centre of attraction, somewhat to the neglect, I am afraid, of the two ladies, who sat before the blazing wood logs in the open fireplace, Mme. Thiers actually dozing at intervals, and it seemed to be the duty of the young ordnance officer of M. Thiers, Captain Salignac-Fénélon, to rush towards the wife or the sister-in-law of the President whenever he saw them tired of the political conversation, never ceasing around them.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY AND NAPO-LEON'S BEATH.

Attitude of the Parties-Opinions of Louis Blanc, Duclere, Count de Merode, M. de Remusat, Duke Decazes and M. Delpit.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 11, 1873. Scarcely ever in the history of the world has the news of the death of a fallen monarch produced less general sensation in the country he had reigned over than the death of Napoleon did in France. the event affected very strongly, everybody re-ceived the news with a certain apathy. Theatres and popular places of amusements were as crowder as ever: the Exchange experienced no decided alteration in prices, and there was certainly less common talk on the susject than there was a few days ago about young Duval, the butcher's son, who attempted suicide in the house of his late mistress. Cora Pearl. The Journal Officiel of the next day did not even mention the event. It was only on Saturday. January 11-that is, to-day-forty eight hours after the death took place, that the official organ of the Republic printed the following paragraph :- "Napoleon III. est mort hier, 9 Janvier Chiselhurst."

The telegram which reached M. Rouber in the Assembly by three P. M. on Thursday was even not read on the tribune, as is usually done when the death of any statesman, French or foreign, or of any of the deputie,s is announced. The news circulated simply as a piece of private intelligence. and the immediate rise and departure of the lead ing Bonapartist members was the only fact showing that the news was not false and that the man who ever. All the Benapartists took the evening mail train to London, so that it is impossible to ascertain yet what the views and hopes of the party are as to the future. M. Haentjens, Deputy for the Sarthe and son-in-law of the late Marshal Magnan, and M. Boyer, late Prefect of Corsica, were the only two influential members of the Bonapartist party I was able to see within twenty-four hours after the fact of the death of Napoleon became known. They seemed both perfectly terrified and utterly unable to form yet any opinion as to the probable consequences the event would have on the future of the party. The death occured in their opinion from the ad ministration of chloroform in an English fashion that is to say in excessive quantity and with utter disregard to the constitution of the patient. The extreme Left seems to be unanimous in the opinion that the death of Napoleon is also the death of the party. Many officers and generals, having until now considered themselves tied to the Emperor by past favors bestowed upon them, as well as by their oath, are now, according to the republicans' opinion, quite free, and will be able to sustain the Republic without any scruples of conscience. Louis Blanc said to me in addition that he had just received the news that at the camp of Satory the soldiers received the information with rejoicing. It was perfectly false, he added, that any sensation had been produced yesterday in the Assembly. The news circulating quite privately among the benches created," he said, "no more excitement than would the news of some unknown man having been run ever by an omnibus in front of the Assembly." He said also that every Frenchman will be now opposed to the institutions which, bad

as they always were, would now be represented by

a woman and a child, equally weak and equally in-

capable of escaping from selfish intrigues and the

corrupting influences of a party of adventurers.

the Basses Pyrénées and Minister of Finance to 1848). was the only one who seemed to believe that "the napartists, though having lost as far as the present was concerned, have greatly gained in reference to the future." "In five or six years the chances of the Empire will be immense," Duclerc. "The young Prince will be justified in saying that it was not him, but his papa, that made Sedan; and should the internal quarrels still go on in France his chances will be almost invincible. The whole hope of the true republicans is, that by that time they shall be able to defeat the uitramontanes and the royalists, to establish finally the republican system, and to secure prosperity and order to the trading and laboring classes. At all events," concluded M. Duelerc, "the young Prince has an infinitely better chance to get on the throne now than he would have had to preserve his seat had his father died while in power."

MONARCHIST'S OPINIONS. The legitimist and Orleanist opinion seems to be much less unanimous than that of the republicans. Count de Mérode (Députy of the Nord and eldest brother of the celebrated Monseigneur de Mérode, Ministre des Armes of the Pope) said to me in the lobby of the Assembly that what the imperialists may lose by the desertion of a few of the old generals and functionaries joining the Republic, as being free from their oath to the Emperor, the party will certainly gain by new converts, who were devoted to the institutions of the Empire, but were not favorable to the person of the Emperor, and had not yet obtained any personal lavors from him. The young Prince, with his handsome mother dressed in black and standing by his side, will always act upon a great number of imaginations, and many young, intelligent and energetto men will make it the aim of their lives to bring forward the Prince together with themselves. And the more progress the radicals shall make the more chances will have the rejuvenated Empire. It must be kept in view, however, that the Count is one of the flercest of clericals and legitimists, and that his decline to the Republic, as well as (perhaps) a decrease of hope for a restoration of the old Kingdom, may make him accept these rather sanguine views on

the prospects of the Empire.

M. Paul de Rémusat, son of the present Minister of Foreign Affairs, Deputy for the Haute Garonne, one of the Secretaries of the Assembly, a member of the staff of the Revue des Deux Mondes and one of the most promising young Statesmen of France, being a thorough supporter of M. Thiers' régime, seemed to attach as little importance to the death of the tate Emperor as the radicals themselves. "I think the matter to be of very little consequence indeed," said he to me. "There are violent Bonapartists and lukewarm ones. The former will remain what they have always been, while the latter will break into two fractions, joining partly the republicans and partly the royalists. In one word, there will be one card added to each of the plays." M. de Rémusat did really not seem to attach any importance to this subject, and spoke on the other hand at great length of the complications at the Roman Embassy. He stated that the appointment of M. Corcelles in room of M. Bourgoing was a settled matter, and that the nomination would appear in the Officiel in a couple of days.

The Duke Decazes said:- The sudden death of the ex-Emperor will dissolve the Bonapartist party for the present. Its members, and even a number of its leaders, will join either the moderate republicans or the monarchists, while Napoleonic legend has already for a long time been a mere policeman's legend (legende du sergent de ville), they will soon accept the Republic should the gendarme and the policeman of M. Thiers prove as business-like as those of the Empire. And the work in the country will go on quicker and smoother still if the harvests are good and the vineyards remain in good health; but should there be something wrong with the agriculture and should no stable form of government be soon established, in five or ten years the Prince Imperial can easily find supporters in the country. He would be able to make Austerlitz the foundation of his claims and to repudiate Sedan as being not his work. He would have no need of speak ing of his father in support of his claims, but would speak of his grand-uncle." In substance the Duke's opinion was similar to that of M. Duclerc, with the only difference that the Duke saw in Napoleon's death both a reason for and a chance to bring in as soon as possible constitutional monarch with D'Aumale, while M. Duclerc sees in the event an additional reason to consolidate the Republic. The Duke alluded also at a considerable length to the mutual animosity that has always existed between the Empress and Prince Napoleon as an additional difficulty the Bonapartists will find in remaining united.

most correct opinion on the subject I heard was that of M. Delpit. The clever Deputy of the Dordogne, though little known in America, is celebrated here as the reporter of the Parliamentary Commission Inquiry into the Combusiness. He does not like the Republic much, nor M. Thiers: but takes always sound, though somewhat cynical. he said with his usual sarcastic smile ._... Well I think it's an adjournment of the Empire till the Prince Imperial becomes twenty-one years of age. So far it is a loss for the Imperialists. But, on the other hand, there is a positive gain for them, for this death is also the oblivion of Sedan, and they sadly wanted to be allowed to forget it."

M. Gambetta would, of course, be looked to in America as the man most likely to talk a good deal on such a topic. But, except a few desultory sentences thrown out to people who endeavored to have his opinion, nothing was said by the late Dictator, he apparently being convinced that the matter was not worth much attention. "There is no longer a Bonapartist party!" "We see now its last convulsions!" "The so-called great conservative party will now be a mask for general desertion from the Imperialist camp!" funeral at Chiselhurst will be the farewell meeting of the Bonapartists!" "Show me a single Impe rialist that can afford to wart for five or six years till the child becomes semething like a man!" Such and similar were the exclamations of M. Gambetta. who for nearly two hours was walking up and down the tombstone gallery with a couple of old friends, with his hat on his head and a cigar in his mouth. He was apparently deeply preoccupied with the incident of the previous day's sitting, when, exchanging some Bigot in consequence of Archbishop Dupanloup's speech on educational matters, the late Dictator had the awkwardness to deeply insuit the whole magistracy of France by calling them "Pourvoyeurs des parquets." A per fect storm arose at once on all sides of the Assembly, the professional feelings of many Deputies having been seriously hurt. M. Gambetta seemed rather to regret his ill-chosen words, and instead of attending the sitting of to-day took fresh air and exercise in the long tombstone gallery, trying, probably, to persuade himself and his friends that so small a violence of language could not do him much harm after all the moderation he had shown within the last few months. I have reason to believe, however, that the unlucky words of Thursday will do him more harm than he thinks, for the greater portion of the Assembly are lawyers, and he has, according to all I have heard and seen, added a good deal of personal ill-feeling to the po litical antagonism of his colleagues in the sitting of that very same January 9, which will now be remembered as the date of the death of, perhaps, the last imperial ruler of France.

About five o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the hold of the ferryboat D. S. Gregory, beneath the cabins. The hands employed on the boat and around the ferry endeavored to extinguish it, but even when the engines of the Fire Department arrived it was found impossible to reach the fire without removing a large quantity of the coal below. At length, when the flames began to burst into the cabin, a hole was cut in the floor and a heavy stream of water poured in. The damage can be easily repaired. It is supposed that the fire originated in the floor, near the furnace, at the bottom of the boat.

A JERSEY CITY FERRYBOAT ON FIRE.

YACHTING.

First General Meeting of the New York Yacht Club-Election of Officers-Mis-

cellaneous Business.
The New York Yacht Club held its first general meeting of the year on Thursday evening, at the club house, Twenty-seventh street and Madison avenue. The interest manifested by the entire meeting—the election of officers for the en-suing year—has been so intense for several weeks past that there were present a larger number of members than upon a simmar occasion for many years. Rear Commodore Osgood presided Be ore proceeding to ballot for officers Secretary Minton read a letter received from Mr. Osgood wherein the latter declined a re-election, owing to his inability to satisfactorily attend to the duties incident to the position which he had beld. The following gentlemen were then elected to the

several offices:—
Commodore—James Gordon Bennett.
Vice Commodore—William P. Douglas.
Rear Commodore—George L. Kingsland.
Secretary—Charles A. Maton.
Treusurer—Sheppard Homans.
Measurer—A. Carey Smith.
Fleet Surgeon—L. De Forrest Woodruff.
Regatta Committee—Fietcher Westray, chairman;
William Krebbs, Edward E. Chase.
House Committee—John H. Draper, chairman;
John G. Berestore, George W. Kidd, Thomas T.
Lawrence, John Brown.
The annual regatts was set down for Thursday.

The annual regatta was set down for Thursday,

June 5, the tide serving upon that day. The usual

appropriation for this event was made. A committee was appointed to revise the consti tution of the Club so that the vote at large shall be enabled to pass upon all matters of general interest, leaving the decision of the many questions relating to yachting properly to the yacht owners. The Treasurer, Mr. Hemans, submitted his report. The exhibit was extremely satisfactory, inasmuch as during the year there were several large payments made, still leaving a balance.

Ten new members were elected, after which the Club adjourned, the meeting being a very protracted one.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

THE Pall Mall Gazette says of Mr. James Hannay, who died recently at Barcelona, where he was British Consul, that he was a most brilliant and accomplished scholar, and had powers of criticism that would have distanced every Englishman of his time, had he not been unconquerably indolent.

Mr. Vambery, the accomplished traveller in Central Asia, has published in London a "History of Bokhara," which may be styled an account of an unknown land, derived from unknown sources.

JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co. have in preparation for publication next Spring a new story, by Mrs. Whitney, entitled "The Other Girls," a companion to "We Girls;" a volume of sketches and stories by Mrs. H. B. Stowe, called "Palmetto Leaves;" the "Enigmas of Life," a remarkable English work of W. R. Greg, and "A Chance Acquaintance," by

THE VALUE of some literary judgment may be seen in Walpole's dictum on Dante, whom he called "extravagant, absurd, disgusting—in short, a Methodist parson in Bedlam."

FRAZER'S MAGAZINE, for January, has a sugges tive article by Francis Galton, on "Hereditary Improvement." The author, who is an enthusiast on transmitted qualities, expects to see "a perfect enthusiasm for improving the 'race" develop itself among the educated classes.

ROBBRTS BROTHERS have in press Mumford's "Memoirs of Samuel J. May," the great anti-slavery agitator, and "Woman in America," by Mrs. Wullon, with an introduction by the poet Whittier. MR. EDWARD WHYMPER, the author of the popular volume of Alpine adventure, proposes a work upon Greenland.

PROFESSOR GEORGE RAWLINSON, of Oxford, has added to his "History of the Five Ancient Monarchies," "The Sixth Oriental Monarchy; or, The History, Geography and Antiquities of Parthia." REV. WILLIAM R. ALGER'S "Life of Edwin Forrest" will include a history of the rise and development of the dramatic art in modern times. Mr. LECKY, the author of the "History of

Rationalism in Europe," has reviewed Mr. Froude's "English in Ireland," in Macmillan's Magazine, and convicts him of extreme partiality and "gross historical exaggeration." Says Mr. Lecky :-

historical exaggeration." Says Mr. Lecky:—
The calm and austere pages of a Gibbon or a
Hallam would be almost disfigured by emotion, but
Mr. Froude belongs to a very different type. No
historian was ever less judical. His style quivers
with passion. In describing the deeds and characters of men who for centuries have mouldered in
the dust, he is as fierce a partisan as the most
fiery debater in Westminster. Hatred, however,
seems too often the animating principle of his
history, and in the present the objects of that
hatred are the Irish Celts and their religion.

The Expert of German mans books and nictures THE EXPORT of German maps, books and pictures

from Leipsic to the United States amounted in and during the first half of 1872 to 189,646 thalers. ROBERT COLLYER is to publish a book of "Lectures to Young Men.'L. An Industrious French engineer, named Jacqmin,

has published a "History of the Railways of France During the War of 1870-'71," which is crammed with facts that point the moral of French failure and German success. The book is very interesting, not only to military students, but to every one who travels by railway.

A New "Hamler" has been published at Oxford, edited by W. G. Clark and W. A. Wright, and con-taining more than a hundred pages of explanatory notes by those competent Shakspearian schol-

HORACE WALPOLE could hot abide Dr. Samuel Johnson. He called him a "tasteless pedant," and complained of the fustian of his style. PROFESSOR G. STEPHENS, of Copenhagen, has

now in hand the third volume of his "Runic Monuments of Scandinavia and England."

EARLY in the Autumn Osgood & Co. will issue "The Life of George Ticknor," the eminent historian of Spanish literature, by George S. Hillard; a volume of poems by William D. Howells; Parton's "Life of Jefferson;" a new series of "Juveniles for Boys," by C. A. Stephens, author of the attractive "Camp ing Out" books; "Sketches on the Nile," from the graphic and humorous pencil of Mr. Hoppin; "The Simpleton," by Charles Reade; "Household Edition of Longfellow's Poems," and a new collection of es says by Higginson, describing outdoor life at New-

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

A three-act play, by Mr. Albery, founded on a romantic legend, is in preparation at the Globe Theatre. London. Mr. Bellew reads at Steinway Hall this evening,

and this afternoon Mrs. Scott Siddons gives read-ings at Association Hall. The California papers make the announcement that Mrs. Mary Watson has left San Francisco for this city to produce a piece written by her and ac-

cepted by a New York manager. It is a sensational irama, with new scenic effects. The event of this evening will be the appearance of Mr. Sothern as David Garrick, at Wallack's. His personation of Dundreary had a most extraordinary run, and we may safely predict an equally

successful career for his Garrick. At the Brighton musical festival, next month Sir Sterndale Bennett, Sir Michael Costa and Sir Julius Benedict will each conduct a composition of his own. A new cantata on Longfellow's "Evan geline," by Miss Virginia Gabriel, will be among he novelties produced during the festival.

The programme for Mr. Bellew's reading to-night at Steinway Hall is good and varied. Shakespeare, Scott, Dickens and Browning are represented, "The Pied Piper of Hamelin" being the piece from the latter. The battle ballad, "Fontenoy," by Thomas Davis, will also be among the attractions. In connection with this stirring picture of a great struggle between the French and O'Brien, the Viscount Clare, played such an important part, it is interesting to know that Mr. Bellew himself claims direct descent from the same old O'Brien blood. He traces his descent through the female branch, from Teige O'Brien, second son of Conor, third Earl of Thomond. Charles O'Brien, the Viscount Clare, of Fontenoy, was the lineal descendant of the third son of the same earl, and hence there is enough blood relationship between

the hero and the reciter to satisfy interest and

THE MODOC WAR.

Incidents of the Recent Battle.

OPERATIONS AT THE CAMPS.

The Oregon Troops Marching Two Hundred Miles Through Mud Hace Beep.

[Correspondence of the San Francisco Chronicle.]

Since the battles of the 16th and 17th, full particulars of which have already reached you, there has been but little done toward settling the Modoc trouble. Captain Jack is still secure in his lair among the lava rocks, and the troops, to say the least, are terribly disappointed at their failure to dislodge him. The only thing that can be done now is to wait for the reinforcements which are on the road, and, in the meantime, prevent the Indians from raiding on the settlers. General Wheaten has disposed of his forces in such a manner that Captain Jack will have to keep to his camp. He has stationed his troops at different points around the lava beds, and from each point scouts are set out to patrol the sountry and keep watch of the wily foe. Meanwhile, preparations for a renewal of the conflict are being made, but the condition of the country makes haste in this matter impor The troops are acting in a thinly-settled, out-of-theway place, far away from lines of communication and from their base of supplies. The roads are horrible. All supplies for the troops have to be sent 100 miles by wagons and pack trains through mud hub deep, and to accomplish this distance

much their base for the troops have to be sent 100 miles by wagons and back trains through much hub deep, and to decemplish this distance days and days are required. A more unfavorable season could not have been chosen to carry on this war than the present, and when the government comes to foot the bill it will so find out. The reinforcements which are on the way from San Francisco and other points a e making slow progress. The Presidio troops, under Captain Throckmorton, have only accomplished twenty-two miles of the 180 they have to make to reach the front. They have been three days doing this; yet, cumbered as they are with an enormous baggage train.

They have, perhaps, done pretty weit. The company from Camp Gaston have not been heard from since they left, now nearly a week ago, while the cavalry, which are on the way from Camp Halleck, are not expected under ten days. Three more companies have been sent down from the Columbia kiver, but these may not get to the front for a month yet, as they have a march of over two hundred miles of mud knee-deep. It will thus be seen that the work of reducing Captain Jack is one that is likely to take months to accomplish. Meanwhile the wily old Indian lies in his lava bed and laughs in his sleeve at the trouble and expense he is putting his Great Father to. He has won two fights, and is of course elated. He considers himself as sale in his lair now as he would be if there were no troops within a thousand zades of him, and he no doubt has good reason to believe so. He has killed thirty men alt told since the war began, and has lost but one warrior, and that one in the first fight. In the last battle he lost none at all, as all here concede. I have seen no one yet that claims that a single indian was even injured. All this has made Captain Jack more impudent and sancy than ever. There are some innumy incidents of the late battle which have not yet been printed, but which got o show the brazen effontery of these indians more than anyther of the recognized as belonging to B his rock and groped his way through the fog. He hadn't got but ten steps when he heard Bogus Charley's voice again from another direction. He looked, and as the fog litted a little he saw the Indian's head just above a rock. "Hil you old Dorris; why you no go home? Nobody want to kill you; you want to kill me. You come up here," borris litted his gun, but before he got it up Charley twisted his fingers at the end of his nose, and with a jeer dodged behind the rock and was seen no more. All through the fight the Indians had several scalp poles planted on the rocks, each with several white scalps daugling to it. These have the same significance that a battle flag usually has. Every once in a while they would come up and shake the poles in a suggestive manner and then dodge behind the rocks. The savages all lought without clothes, save a clout about their loins. They fought with terrible desperation, and had it not been for the fog it is certain hundreds instead of tens would have been killed. Fairchilds and his men got possession of the spot where his interview was held, but was unable to keep it, the Indian fre from the rocks above being too hot for human endurance. Fairchilds got behind some rocks to protect himself from fire, and while there Shack Nasty Jim and Scar Face Charlie, who were not twenty rods off, rode up from behind their shelter and called out, "Hi, John, come up here and get some supper. We've got more to eat than you have!" Mr. Fairchilds did not go to sup with the Indians, but when the fog thickened got down on his back and rolled out, "Hi, John, come up here and get some supper. We've got more to eat than you have!" Mr. Fairchilds did not go to sup with the Indians, but when the fog thickened got down on his back and rolled out, "Hi, John, come up here and get some supper. We've got more to eat than you have!" Mr. Fairchilds did not go to sup with the Indians, but when the fog thickened got down on his back and rolled out of the line of fire.

How The TROOPS FOUGHT.

Fairchilds men say that t

YREKA, Jan. 29, 1873. There are indications that the government intends treating with the Modocs with a view to a settlement of the war without further blo Elijah Steele, a prominent lawyer of Yreka, and one of the oldest settlers in the country, received a despatch to-day from L. M. Foulke, United States Supervisor of Internal Revenue at San Francisco,

despatch to-day from L. M. Foulke, United States Supervisor of Internal Revenue at San Francisco, asking if his (Steele's) and Judge Rosborough's names might be used in the organization of a peace commission to visit Captains Jack and try to effect a settlement of the troubles.

Judge Rosborough replied that his duties as District Judge would prevent his accepting the trust, but that Mr. Steele would be glad to go. This would look as if such a commission had been determined upon, though whether by the general government or by Governor Booth is not known here.

Mr. Steele has no doubt that he would be able to see Captain Jack and run no risk whatever in seeking an interview. He doubts, though, whether it will be possible to arrange a peace, for the reason that the settlers in the Lost River country would never consent to it, and would not keep faith if they diff. Besides, he thinks that Jack, having won two decisive victories, will require a good thrashing before he will consent to treat at all. If Steele goes on the errand he will go with two or three citizens unarmed and trust to Jack's honor to be listened to without molestation.

There is nothing new from the front to-day. The troops from San Francisco are yet two days' march from here, while those from Camp Gaston have not been heard of.

General Gillem has been here all day arranging with Colonel Jones, the Quartermaster from vancouver, about the transportation and purchase of supplies. The General says that the most astonishing thing he has observed is the sudden and unprecedented rise in produce of all kinds within the past twenty-four hours. Grain, which went begging a week ago at \$1 a bushel, is held to-

day, since the quartermaster got here, at twelve cents a pound. Freighting and other things have gene up 200 per cent, and, in fact, there seems to be a general desire on the part of our patriotic citizens to make the harvest as abundant as possible. FOR THE PRONT.

General dillem leaves for the front to-merrow, together with Lieutenant Rockwell and the Ohr mickers war correspondent. His headquarters will probably be established at Fairchilds' camp, which is much nearer the enemy and more easy of access from here than the camp on Lost River.

General dillem says that in a few days after the arrival of reinforcements he will assault Jacks stronghold, and hopes to be able to make short work of it. If the peace commission go out they will start from headquarters, when, of course, a will accompany them.

RAPID TRANSIT.

Arrangements for a Mass Meeting at Cooper Institute.

A meeting of the New York Rapid Transit Asse ciation was held at their rooms, No. 602 Sixth ave nue, last night. Mr. R. A. Witthaus presided, and Mr. J. F. Ruggles acted as secretary. The meeting was called for the purpose of making arrangements for a grand public mass meeting to be held at the Cooper Institute on the 18th inst.

Mr. SIMBON E. CHURCH, from the Executive Committee, reported that the committee had called on Mr. Charles O'Conor and requested him to be one of the speakers at that meeting. Mr. O'Conor received them cordiany but called their attention to the fact that he had written a letter to the Louisville Convon ac and written a letter to the Louisville Convontion in which he had taken a decided stand
against all governmental interference in public
works. He was not hostice to the movement, but
would be compelled to decline. Mr. Church also
reported that the committee had addressed letters
to Judges Dalv, Brady and Barrett; hon. Fernande
Wood, Mr. Martin, President of the Westside Asseclation; General Sige, Mr. Edward Pierrepont
and chier prominent gentiemen, inviting them to
speak at the mass meeting in Cooper Institute.
Their answers would probably be received by next
Monday.

Their answers would probably be received by next Monday.

Mr. Dwight N. Olmstrad said that several towns in Weschester county would like to send delegations to the meeting. He moved that these towns be invited to send such delegations. Carried.

Mr. Olmstrad said that two gentlemen interested in the Gilbert Elevated Railway had offered to act as Vice Presidents of the meeting. These gentlemen did not feel sure of the success of the Gilbert Railway.

Mr. Ohurch said that the Senate and Assembly Committees on Railroads would give a delegation of this association a hearing on the 20th instant. He said we must have 100 men from the meeting at Cooper Institute who will go up to Albany and fill the Senate Chamoer. A vote was then taken, and all the gentlemen present pilodged themselves to go to Albany.

Messts Henry Morrison, Simeon E. Ghurch, Edgar F. Brown, W. B. Harrison and Dwight N. Olmstead were appointed a committee to draft resolutions to be submitted to the meeting at Cooper Institute.

Mr. Church read an address, "Shall the City Build

resolutions to be Submitted to the meeting at Cooper Institute.

Mr. Chukch read an address, "Shall the City Build a Railroad?" which will be distributed all over the city. The meeting then adjourned till Monday next.

A Line of Railroad Around the City Suggested-How It Should Be Constructed and What It Will Cost. PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Jan. 30, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
What the city of New York requires to secure apid transit is a line of substantial railroad en tirely around the water front of the city. West street, on the North River, should be continued to Spuyten Duywil Creek, and South street, on the East River, should be continued to the mouth of Hariem River and thence along the Hariem and Spuyten Duyvil to a junction with West street. These streets should be nowhere less than 100 feet or 125 feet wide.

The railroad should be outside of these border streets, next to the wharves or river piers. It should have two tracks to begin with, but fetalin sufficient width to increase the number of tracks with the demands of commerce when necessary.

The railroad should be elevated sixteen or eighteen feet above the street and wharf level upon stone walls or stone piers, iron or other substantial supports, so as to leave passages open leading to ierries, river piers, wharves or ware-

stantial supports, so as to leave passages open leading to ierries, river piers, wharves or warehouses below the road.

The old "Battery Park," at the south end of the city, should be made the site of a grand depot, not only for railroad passengers, but passengers of steamships and steamboats from every quarter of the world. Its cay as a pleasure park has passed, and like the old residences of the merchants and other wealthy citizens, which once surrounded it, must henceforth be used for commercial purposes. The profile of this road, over i's entire length, will be dead level, and being upon the water from and elevated above the streets, will not be inable to collisions, or in any way interiere with streets or street travel, and the highest speed attainable on any railroad can be made upon this.

From Spuyten Duyvii to the Battery, or Castle Garden, is thirteen and a half miles; thence to the mouth of the Hariem River, along the line of the East River is about nine miles; thence to the mouth of the Hariem River, along the line of the East River is about nine miles; thence to place of beginning is seven miles—making the whole distance around the city anout twenty-nine and a half to thirty miles.

A circular trip can be made around the city in one

to thirty miles.

A circular trip can be made around the city in one hour and a quarter to one hour and a bail, includ-ing stops, but shorter trips, where travel requires them, could be made as often as required in both

directions.

This road can connect with all the railroads lead-

directions.

This road can connect with all the railroads leading to the city on the east side of the Husson River, and enable them to deliver and receive their passengers from the same depots.

It should be owned and controlled by the city, as they own and control the water supply. Passenger depots can be constructed wherever required.

This road is now necessary, and in less than five years after a double track is completed additional tracks will be required for commercial purposes and the conveyance of freight and merchandise from the interior railroads to storehouses and depots on the piers and wharves of the rivers, where cargoes can be exchanged between the shipping and cars without the intervention of "truckage," which is a heavy tax upon commerce. This road will be required to meet the great increase of business in the port of New York in the near future. Without it that business can scarcely be done.

The country now contains about 70,000 miles of railroad, with an equipment of thousands of locomotive steam engines, and hundreds of thousands of cars, forming a commercial power such as na other nation can exhibit. These railroads, with steamships from every part of the world, are heading for the great central port of New York—the commercial metropolis of the country.

The cost of this thirty miles of railroad will not exceed \$20,000,000, exclusive of the right of way and depot sites, but including engines and cars.

Its value cannot be estimated as an aid to the commerce and rapid transportation of passengers and things to the city or New York.

H. R. CAMPBELL, Civit Engineer.

RAILROAD TAXATION IN JERSEY.

Tom Scott Willing to Effect Some Compromise-Conference with Jersey City Legislators. The exemption of railroad property from taxa

tion in Jersey City has weighed so heavily upon the people who had thus to shoulder an additional burden that mass meetings were held in several parts of the city and committees were appointed to ask the Legislature for relief. The entire valuation of property in Hudson county is \$60,000,000, and the valuation of the railroad property exempt from local taxation is \$10,000,000.

is \$60,000,000, and the valuation of the railroad property exempt from local taxation is \$10,000,000, or one-sixth of the whole. A corrupt democratic Legislature passed the law of exemption, and the people now ask that that law be repealed, that railroad companies, as well as private individuals, may bear their just share of the burden of municipal taxation.

Senator McPierson and the Members of Assembly from Hudson county waited on Tom Scott, at his office in Philaaclphia, on Thursday, and had a long conference with nim on the subject. Mr. Scott said that the Pennsylvania Railroad had claims on New Jersey, and Jersey City in particular, which seem to be overlooked. The road brings people into the city, makes land where there is none and enhances the value of property. The State, he contended, owes more to Jersey City than does the road, for the latter pays into the State Treasury over naif a million of dolfars in heu of the amount formerly paid to municipalities, and if Jersey City does not receive its quota the State alone is to blame. He was willing to discuss all claims and do all that is reasonable to remove just causes of complaint, but he could not refrain from saying that during the recent excitement on this exemption act in Jersey City the claims against the road were exaggerated. If the Legislature frant no relief he will, at any time after the session, appoint a committee to confer with a committee of the Board of Aidermen of Jersey City, in order that the claims may be freely and fully discussed. If the people be denied by the legislature those rights which fairly belong to them he thought the Pennsylvania company would agree to pay a certain sum annually into the city treasury. To some it may be a matter of wonder that the delegation who waited on Mr. Scott could not obtain what they seek by a direct appeal to the Legislature in Treaton duting the past tweaty years. It is stated on good authority that a Legislature will assemble next year to take the interests of the people into consideration. Jers